

Evidently Not All Turkeys Are Unlucky



At Least, This One Ought to Be Happy in Such Companionship.

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DRAINING THE EVERGLADES

By F. C. ELLIOT, Chief Drainage Engineer

In a preceding article that aspect of the Everglades relating to the drainage policy and the determining of the status of these lands with respect to drainage was considered. It is now proposed to set forth some of the more important facts, conditions and conclusions relating to them, to outline their major physical features, and to describe the principal works of drainage.

There are few, perhaps, who ever formed a preconceived idea of the Everglades and afterwards visited that territory, who did not alter considerably their original mental picture of the region. The Florida Everglades as a subject, seems to offer difficulties to that kind of description which will convey a correct impression of its appearance or of its nature, and so those who may read this article, if idea is formed therefrom, may not be surprised if a considerable readjustment of such idea becomes necessary upon a first visit to the Everglades.

An expanse of land so level, so unbroken, so uniform in its profile, and with those characteristics so vast as to present in its natural condition a completely encircling horizon like that of the sea is not readily imagined, yet such is the great level prairie comprising the Everglades. Probably in all nature there is not on this great scale another body of land so nearly perfectly level as this region. So nearly level is this area and so devoid of surface relief and change of contour, that the rain which falls upon its surface and the water which overflows it from the great Lake Okechobee spread out in a broad shallow sheet and could not develop sufficient current or velocity to create channels in the nature of creeks by rivers for the flow of water, thus making it necessary for man to provide in the shape of artificial water ways that which was omitted by nature, in order that this rich area, rich in its potentialities for agriculture and other development, might be fit for the uses and conveniences of man.

The Everglades, with Lake Okechobee at their head, occupy the heart of the southern portion of the Florida peninsula below the 27th parallel. The Everglades proper comprise an area of 2,862,000 acres. The Everglades Drainage District, including the Everglades proper and contiguous lands embraced in the same drainage area or basin, has an area of 4,843,184 acres, of which 4,370,096 acres are land and the remainder water, pending for the most part of Lake Okechobee. The surface of the Glades before drainage began was approximately 21 feet above sea level, through that portion bordering upon Lake Okechobee, which is the most distant from the sea. The

Glades in the extreme southern end of the peninsula merge almost imperceptibly into tide water of the sea. The sections bordering upon tide water are not capable of being drained by gravity. From the shores of Lake Okechobee the land slopes toward the south, imperceptibly to the eye, at the rate of two to three inches per mile. The distance through the Everglades from Lake Okechobee to tide water at the southern end of the peninsula, is approximately 90 miles, and their width east and west is approximately 40 miles. The Glades present the appearance of a broad, level, grass-covered prairie. The predominating growth is saw-grass. Great areas have no trees of any description, while some sections contain small clumps, and scattering cypress of small size is common in the southern portion.

The soil is principally muck or peat, varying in depth from 8 to 12 feet along the southern shore of Lake Okechobee, to 2 to 4 feet in the southern portion of the Glades, while at the edge of the Glades the muck soil gradually gives place to the sand or marl lands adjoining. The muck and peat soil was formed by the falling and decaying of each successive growth of vegetation. In their normal condition the Everglades were covered with water from a few inches to two or more feet in depth. The accumulation of soil was made possible by the preserving action of the water which covered it continuously and prevented thorough decomposition, which would have occurred had the ground been much exposed to the air.

The soil is underlain with a bed of limestone in the southern and southeastern sections, rather soft, but very jagged and uneven. This gives place toward the interior to a smooth limestone bed, which, through geological changes, has become impregnated with silica, and is extremely hard and sharp when fractured, affording good material for road building, concrete and other construction, but expensive to excavate in canal dredging.

On this great lime stone floor, slightly tilted up at the edges, lies the soil of the Everglades, which, towards Lake Okechobee and thinner towards the edge of the Glades and to the south. The water overflowing this level, expanse of land, gradually found its way seeping through soil and meandering through saw grass, southward to the sea, or passing into the air by evaporation.

The Drainage Plan
The waters which must be disposed of for protecting the Everglades are:
1.—For preventing overflow of Lake Okechobee.
2.—For removing excess local rainfall on the Glades.
The accomplishment of these two things constitute the principal part of the drainage work. The first is being carried out by constructing a large canal by the shortest feasible route from Lake Okechobee to the Atlantic. The second, by building drainage canals

main depth of approximately 21 feet and an average depth of about 12 to 15 feet. Its normal elevation before drainage began was 20 1-2 feet above the sea, and usually fluctuated through a vertical range of about two feet between high water in the rainy season and low water in the dry season. The lake is the catch-basin receiving the run-off from the water-shed to the northward, which has an area of 5,300 square miles, or about seven times the size of the lake. During heavy rainy seasons great quantities of water are discharged from this water-shed into the lake, and this continues in less amounts during other seasons. In its natural condition, when the lake became filled to overflowing, it discharged its waters over the low shores on the south, adding its quota to that of rainfall on the Glades, inundating the entire territory and subjecting the same to overflow.

Lake Okechobee, uncontrolled, is the greatest menace of the Everglades, but when controlled, becomes one of its most valuable assets. The successful drainage of the Everglades depends in large measure on preventing the lake from overflowing and inundating the land to the southward. The best interest of the project demands that the water be not unnecessarily wasted, but be properly conserved for its numerous valuable uses. Lake Okechobee in time of need could supply from a depth of two feet of its storage, six inches of water for irrigating an area of one million acres, allowing nearly one-half for wastage. As a source of domestic supply, for which in time it will most likely be utilized, it would furnish one million persons with water for one year at the rate of 170 gallons per capita per day from less than six inches of its depth.

The lake is a navigable body of water and together with the drainage canals and excavated channels leading into it, affords valuable navigation for the commerce of that section. It has been surveyed and mapped, and the various courses from one point to another have been charted. Channel markers and lighted beacons have been placed for convenience and safety of navigation. When in the middle of Lake Okechobee in an ordinary launch, one is out of sight of land.

Continued on Page Six

6 Years To Pay

5 to 150 Acres of Finest
Avocado and Truck Land

On East Beach of Lake Okechobee. No fertilizer needed. Best frost protection. No part of this property lies more than three-fourths of a mile from lake front. See or write

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Rooming house.
Banana nursery.
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Woodmen Lodge.
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Five packing houses.
Three general stores.
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Chamber of Commerce.
Two real estate agents.
Graded and high school.
Moving picture showhouse.
Macadamized road building.
Ice plant company organized.
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Best soil and climate for winter vegetables.
About 1000 high-class, progressive residents.
Finest sand ridge on Lake Okechobee for home sites.
The only incorporated town situated directly on Lake Okechobee.

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We have done well here: we saw an opportunity and took advantage of it. We're not selfish—we are not only willing but anxious that others share in the opportunities.

That's the kind of people there are at Chosen.

There are openings for others, in many lines.

Come to Chosen and investigate.

Read up on Avocado Pears, for instance, and see what we've got here.

HOOKER & WEST

General Merchants

At Chosen, on Hillsboro Canal at the south end of Lake Okechobee

PAHOKEE

LULA BARFIELD, Editor of Department.

PERSONALS

Prof. J. R. York left Friday for North Carolina where he was called on important business. His brother, Ira York, took him to West Palm Beach to catch the evening train.

Owing to the very bad weather on Lake Okechobee Saturday, Rev. R. A. Barnett, presiding elder of the Orlando district of the Methodist church, was unable to reach here where he was to preach and hold quarterly conference Sunday.

W. J. Larrimore, proprietor of the Peoples Supply Store, was a business visitor to Moore Haven last week.

J. W. Weeks of Delray was out here last week.

Rev. W. J. Nease, pastor of the Methodist church, will leave next week for the annual conference at Jacksonville. Unless the conference reappoints him to this charge, next Sunday's sermon will be the last he will preach here. However, services will be continued at the church by Rev. C. A. Shier, the Christian minister, until Mr. Nease or another pastor gets here.

The "Bernice" sank here Tuesday night but the water was not deep where it went down so but little damage was done. It is loaded with lumber.

Thanksgiving will be observed here with an excellent program at the Methodist church to be rendered by the churches and school in union at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Everyone is invited to attend.

The property of the Woman's Club which was moved to the Howard packing house last week was removed and stored in a room of the old Merrill building this week as the packing house appeared to be unsafe while the lake was up so high.

The song practice every Sunday afternoon at the Baptist church has been of much interest and enjoyment to those who have been attending. It is free for all and everyone is invited to come out and help sing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kilpatrick, Jr., Miss Hilda Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Vivian and Nell were the Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lair.

Jesse Davis, nephew of Mrs. A. Kaltenbruner will leave Monday for his home in Chicago.

Henry Cranston expects his sister, Mrs. Osborne of Boston, to pay him a visit soon.

The Woman's Club will hold its regular monthly business meeting Monday afternoon.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Civics department of the Pahokee Woman's Club gave the following program Monday afternoon at the Baptist church:

"America" was sung by the club and prayer offered by the Rev. W. J. Nease. Civic Creed—Read by Mrs. Ira York. Poem, "Keep Going, Pahokee" at advice—Mrs. W. J. Larrimore.

Health Reconstruction of Pahokee—Miss H. C. Everingham.
Piano solo—Mrs. H. C. Graham.
Digest of Florida Laws—Mrs. Homer Vivian.

Reading—Mrs. E. G. Kilpatrick.
The Surrendered Life—Miss Hattie Friend.

Well duet—Mrs. C. L. Wilder and Miss Jolia Wilder.

Let's Smile More—Mrs. C. L. Wilder.

Talk by Rev. W. J. Nease.

Report from the police on prohibition—Mrs. R. E. Crews.

Remarks by the president, a closing hymn and the benediction.

Following is the paper read by Miss H. C. Everingham at the Woman's Club Monday.

HEALTH RECONSTRUCTION

"Madame President, Chairmen and Members of Pahokee Woman's Club: I am asked to write something, or as I take it, to make a few suggestions, on the reconstructing of Pahokee in respect to health.

"What I have to say will be noticed by any observing person, and can easily be remedied, if all residents would take a hand.

"It may be too early to suggest receptacles, in which all refuse, such as paper, rags, fruit skin, old sacks and what-not, may be placed, and later burned, instead of being thrown in streets or outside the door, as some do. But I think our club might take some action by which residents, householders in general, grocers and any others, might be persuaded to collect and bury or burn all refuse, much of which at present is thrown in the street, or on the common centre detracting very much from the standard we should make for ourselves, as well as that of visitors to our town.

"Discerning people have wondered why this condition exists in so otherwise progressive a town.

"Later toilet sanitation should be considered, but until the city has proper water supply, possibly no action can be taken.

"We are told that 'Cleanliness is next to godliness,' so I would suggest that we as a club, do our part in making Pahokee more sanitary and so more attractive.

"Respectfully submitted,
"H. C. Everingham, Member Civics Committee."

AFTER THE STORM

By George McLarty

The high water of last Saturday caused a good bit of excitement in town. Merchants had to get all good off the floors and quite a few people

were worried about the buildings all along the beach.

The high water brought in quite a bit of debris and has caused the town to get a fall cleaning, which was badly needed. The packing house next the dock has been badly damaged and will have to be salvaged immediately or all lost.

The Pahokee Woman's Club furnishings were moved to the old Merrill store building and stored there. They had only recently been moved to the packing house next the dock, but the building is now unsafe.

It is wondered if a temporary dock will be built now that the old one is gone. One is necessary or we cannot get mail except at the pleasure of the captain of the mail boat.

Messrs. Spooner, Will and Calvert Hull, J. B. Baxter, Noble Padgett, E. Roland, Leland Thornton, C. L. Wilder and others are out after deer and turkeys this week. Some who went out made a short stay and returned without very much game. We wish the remainder of the party good luck.

Hunters seem to be getting good bags of ducks now. The marshes and bays are full of ducks and coots. Some take their rod and reel with them and spare a few minutes for the big bass; they are biting now.

Andy Smith says that since the water is receding he is having trouble navigating his fields en route to town.

W. O. Tiffin was seen riding in a new Dodge speed wagon Wednesday morning. A. K. Huggins wondered how he managed to get it to Pahokee without spoiling its polish.

Received too late for last week

Mrs. C. E. Ackers left Tuesday for several months visit with her daughter in Washington, D. C. She expects to return here in the spring.

J. A. Hughes and W. H. Vinn came out Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Hughes and Gordon. Mr. Hughes has been employed at carpenter work in West Palm Beach since the high water came up here.

Miss Faybelle Lawrence went into West Palm Beach last week to enter the business college there.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Culp spent several days in West Palm Beach last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Poland were Pahokee visitors at the county seat last week.

Mrs. H. C. Graham has been displaying her new car this week.

We hear of high water and see high water on every hand. And yet, last week E. A. Edgerton picked something around twenty hampers of beans from a small patch and this week Henry Cranston shipped a number of hampers.

Henry Cranston had some green beans which he did not care to ship and which he most generously gave to his neighbors and friends if they only went for them. But to save the honor of his name, he requested that all ladies coming to his place might wear men's boots in order that no woman's tracks should be left in his yard (Mr. H. C. is a bachelor of the spottless type).

The men of the Methodist church gave the roofs of the church and the parsonage a good coating of cement roofing this week which greatly improves the appearance of the buildings as well as the convenience of the church.

J. C. Harrell left on the Eagle Monday for a visit to Madison, Fla., his old home. During his stay in Madison he will take an electrical treatment for rheumatism.

Captain T. A. Bass visits West Palm Beach each week to take treatments.

He went to the county seat Monday, having spent Sunday at home.

J. R. Poland has applied for a warrant for the arrest of the driver of the state-owned truck that collided with his car on a bridge on Loxahatchee road several weeks ago. No settlement with the state having been made, Mr. Poland has bought a new Chevrolet car.

NO MORE TO ROAM

We travel east, we travel west, To find a place that suits us best; We wander north and south we roam To find ourselves a better home.

That saying true we all have seen, The fields beyond look much more green.

And so we spend our hard-earned gold, To see that land of which we're told.

It's well to travel and to roam, But better yet to stay at home.

And make the best of what we've got And be contented with our lot.

No place in all this world, we find, But what has faults of many kinds. So in the place I call my home, I'll stay, content no more to roam.

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Exceptional Secretarial, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Business and English Courses. Special department for educated women. DAY and EVENING.

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Pahokee, Florida

GASOLINE, KEROSENE,

CRATE MATERIAL AND FEED

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PROPRIETOR

SAVE SOME MONEY
FOR A RAINY DAY

It has long been a saying that one should save something for a rainy day. Well, the rainy day came in the Everglades. Those who had something saved—a checking account at this bank—know how sound the advice is.

Christmas is coming; some people will have a little fund, others will not, because they had spent it.

Isn't it good advice to suggest that when the spring crop is made and sold, to keep enough money on hand for the next rainy day and to have a balance left for Christmas?

BANK OF PAHOKEE

DEPOSITS INSURED

Pahokee, Palm Beach County, Florida

FORD CARS

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PAHOKEE

We have a supply of Fordsons and Farming Implements on hand from which you may select your needs.

Several good used Fordsons have been traded in which we have overhauled and will sell reasonable. Come in and look them over.

PARTS CARRIED IN STOCK

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY

WHEN BETTER PAINT IS MADE WE
WILL SELL IT.

W. E. FROST HDW. & PAINT CO.

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Wholesale and Retail

Could Better Fertilizer Be Made We Would Make It.

July 15th price list of the old reliable "SIMON PURE" and "GEM BRANDS" now ready, containing FALL PRICES. Standard of QUALITY for the past forty years with Florida growers. Prices right—quality considered! Not the cheapest—but the best for results. Also get price list INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS, DUSTERS and DUST.

E. O. PAINTER FERTILIZER CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

CANAL POINT

Mrs. Bee Brooks has returned from a month's visit to Shipley, Fla.

Dr. J. P. Carraker returned Monday from an over-visit to the county seat.

Mrs. Griffith and her son, Dan Griffith went to Moore Haven on the Crocodile Monday.

Jack Oliver, salesman for a Tampa hardware house, visited East Beach the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Charles Constans came out from Palm Beach Friday and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Brackett.

The Everglades News has an interesting letter from a reader at Pahokee which will have to be held over until next week.

G. W. McCormick, salesman for the National Cash Register Company, transacted business on East Beach the latter part of last week.

The wind Tuesday night blew many water hyacinths to the shore. The section of canal from the lake to the spillway was filled with hyacinths.

Mrs. E. Nettie Dean of Birmingham, Ala., past grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star at Pahokee, was a guest the first of the week of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Stuckey.

Almost every boy around Canal Point has a singlet. Oldtimers remember that when they were boys they had to pay 10 cents for rubber bands, now the boys cut up old inner tubes and get material.

When Captain T. W. Webb of the Indian River left Sunday it was with the expectation that he would be gone several days. He plans the establishment of a moving picture show house in Canal Point.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mrs. Griffith, Dan Griffith and Ray Closson started for Sebring Saturday night but the water was so high they could not get to the Bassenger ferry, so they turned around and came back home.

L. L. Stuckey attended the Shrine ceremonial at Sarasota Friday of last week. A class of 60 candidates was initiated by the team of Egypt temple, Tampa. Mr. Stuckey returned home Sunday evening on the Wilma.

Water was 28 inches below the crown of Conners Highway Monday at 11:45 o'clock at the place beyond Canal Point where a bridge is being put across a ditch made by a Pahokee drainage district. This is between the 31 and 32 mile posts.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barrett are on a motor trip that will have Sarasota as one of the destinations. They left Monday by way of Okeechobee and Sebring.

Their itinerary and time of stay were not fixed when they left here as they will go to such places as they decide on en route and will stay as long as they choose. The "regulars" at the Glades hotel say that Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are on their second honeymoon. Mrs. Ed. A. Forbes is running the hotel in their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Elam and Mrs. Lowry of Jacksonville, Ga., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bope. The ladies are Mr. Bope's sisters. The party left home Saturday morning and reached here Monday, coming by way of Dixie Highway to Fort Pierce and Thence to Okeechobee and down Conners Highway.

They reported they saw Hollywood and Coral Gables buses stuck in the mud in the north part of St. Lucie county and they expect that a large part of the Dixie Highway through traffic will be diverted to state road No. 8.

Conners Highway through Canal Point hereafter.

W. L. Brandon of Fort Lauderdale has had a three-room addition built to his house north of Canal Point. He is to be out of the state for a few months this winter and they will live here during his absence.

Household goods were shipped last week from Fort Lauderdale to Belle Glade by Captain Welland's boat and Mr. Brandon went to Belle Glade Friday and got them and brought them here. He made the trip between Canal Point and Belle Glade in Jack Barrett's cruiser, the Anzac.

Wind can make several inches difference in the level of the lake or canals and for that reason too much importance should not be attached to gauge readings on any one date—the best test is by comparing the gauges for several days.

Friday, November 21, at 7:30 in the morning, water was 4 inches over the 19-foot gauge on the lake side at the Canal Point spillway, and the canal was 5 inches lower than the lake when measured from a flashboard. This indicated that the level of the canal was 18 feet 11 inches.

On Saturday morning at the same hour the canal was 5 3/4 inches lower than the lake. We was over the top of the 19-foot gauge 3 3/4 inches. This would indicate that the canal was at elevation 18 feet 10 inches.

According to records kept by C. P. Sheffield, on October 21, 1923, the lake was at elevation 192 feet and the canal at elevation 18 feet. By November 18 of 1923, the lake had fallen five-tenths of a foot and was at elevation 187 and the canal had fallen two and a half feet and was at elevation 154. That is, the canal was 3 feet higher in November of 1924 than it was the year before.

Lucky Criminals

The Brazzans, one of the largest diamonds in the world, was found by three criminals, who had been sent into exile among the cannibal tribes and wild beasts in the Brazilian interior. They took the stone to a priest, who turned it over to the governor. The gem became the glory of the crown jewels of Portugal, and the king, in gratitude, pardoned the exiles.

C. P. H. S. NEWS

Editor—Sadie Cochran.
Assistant Editor—Edward Moody.
Current Events Editor—H. Larimore.
Business Manager—S. E. Gamage.
Joke Editor—Witt Guise.

The C. P. H. boys have been busy cutting down the trees where the basketball court will be.

S. E. Gamage will spend the Thanksgiving holidays in Arcadia. He left Wednesday afternoon, to drive over via Okeechobee and Sebring.

Miss Tommie Gray left Wednesday for West Palm Beach, where she will attend Sparks circus, and will stay for Thanksgiving.

The Misses Yvonne Goolsby, Lucile Wall and Eunice Swicord will spend Thanksgiving in West Palm Beach.

The other teachers, Professor Thomas Atson, Mrs. Essie McClellan and Mrs. Thomas, will remain in Canal Point.

Miss Lela Elliot was absent Monday. Mrs. R. M. Baker was a school visitor Tuesday morning.

R. P. Todd, Devane Larimore and W. G. Gaiter went to Indiantown Monday afternoon.

Mid-term examinations will begin December 14.

Parent-Teachers' Association will meet Friday evening, November 28.

Prof.—S. E., where did you absorb those fine principles of yours—at your mother's knee?

S. E.—No, over my father's.

He—Where shall we walk?

She—To a taxi.

Freshie—(after hearing one of the pupils sing) Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated?

Senior—No, I think it should be harvested.

Some ignorant people think "Henry Ford wrote, 'Strut, Miss Lizzy'."

BELLE GLADE

BELLE GLADE, Nov. 17.—Wm. Thompson has returned from Nassau.

Mr. Thompson stopped in Key West to visit with her sister, but will come on very soon.

Allen Greer left for Moore Haven Monday where he will work on the Neil Campbell dredge.

H. M. Walters has again started the bus between Belle Glade and West Palm Beach. The bus was discontinued during the time the water was so high over the Palm Beach road.

C. C. Emberton, who returned from Miami last Saturday, reports the water there is going down very rapidly.

C. E. Riedel and sons have gone to West Palm Beach to meet his mother and his sister and brother-in-law, who expect to make their home in Lake Worth this winter.

BELLE GLADE SCHOOL

The water is over knee deep around the schoolhouse, so the lower grades are meeting in the church. The upper grades, meeting at Mrs. DuChaine's home, still had to wade, till Mr. DuChaine succeeded in getting a row boat in which they go from the road to the house.

The Belle Glade school children were going to give a Christmas program, but as the water does not seem to be going down very rapidly from around the schoolhouse, they are afraid that they will have to give it up.

There are forty-one pupils enrolled in the Belle Glade school, the largest number ever enrolled.

Miss Miller, the lower grade teacher, has enough primary pupils to organize a story hour. She has a regular class in dramatization.

JOKES

When you live in the Glades, be sure your boots don't leak.

Wanted—A position as ferry boatman by a reliable young man. Write M. W. Giese.

Some of the young people do not find the above very reliable, because he goes too fast and jerkily.

Teacher: If a person is born Nov. 13, 1921, how old is he Nov. 13, 1924?

Robert: Three days old.

The county agent was here to gather vegetables for the fair. He found a few beans, and tadpoles and pollywogs in abundance.

Do you want to be hypnotized? Apply to Charlotte M. Gibson.

The Bernice came in Friday from Okeechobee with a cargo of lumber and other supplies for the sugar company and went out early Saturday morning. Because the Crocodile had a mishap and laid up here Friday, the Eagle went on through to Moore Haven in place of the Crocodile.

The Corona came in Saturday morning with a cargo of groceries and other supplies for merchants and the sugar company. The Indian River went out Sunday to get gasoline at Moore Haven for the Canal Point Garage.

A cruising boat equipped with sails put in at Canal Point Friday, coming in from the west coast after a stop at Kramer Island. L. D. Gum and Mrs. W. N. Turner were passengers on the cruiser.

The Saturday storm held up the Wilma, which did not come in until Sunday night.

AROUND THE LAKE

J. W. Padgett, who had a crop of vegetables on the Tatom land at Bare Beach, went through Canal Point the latter part of last week on his way from Bare Beach to the coast, moving his family and some of his household goods. He is keeping enough stuff on his Bare Beach farm to "batch" and will return there. He feels sure he can make a spring crop. "I'd rather farm muck than sand," he had thought of getting a place on the coast.

Inspector Marks, of the United States Department of Agriculture's bureau of crop estimates, passed through Canal Point Saturday, en route from Moore Haven to the east coast. He said he had stopped at Gainesville and read the file of The Everglades News with its reports of crop damage, so he was prepared for what he saw on his trip through the Everglades.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS
The Highway Store will be open Thanksgiving Day morning until 9:30 o'clock. It will be closed the remainder of the day.

R. M. BAKER, Manager.

GLADES HOTEL
Canal Point, Fla.

The Original Hotel on East Beach

Tourists and Commercial Men Accommodated

Rates made by Week and Month

M. F. MEYER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

ROADS, BRIDGES and DRAINAGE

401 Citizens Bank Bldg.
West Palm Beach, Florida

Thomas' Store

CANAL POINT, FLA.

We sell everything as cheap for cash as anybody does and we sell some things cheaper.

Signs Point To Canal Point Garage

Captain T. W. Webb of the boat Indian River has arranged and painted a series of mile posts to be placed along Conners Highway for 25 miles each way from Canal Point, to advertise the Canal Point Garage.

The signs will read like this, telling what we do and sell:

Batteries charged
U-Bustit-Wefixit
Acetylene welding
Light bulbs

Air and water
Gas and oil
Auto Accessories

Heap-O-jus gaskets
Valve cores

Toll Gate, 1 mile, Canal Point Garage

General Repairs
Havittfixt
Machine work

Batteries repaired
Patches for tubes
Tires and tubes

Wholesale Gulf products

AND NOW FOR

CHRISTMAS

Christmas calls for better things to eat and for things to give as presents.

Count on the Highway Store to have a stock to supply you with both.

Preparation and serving of the Christmas dinner will call for some extra kitchen utensils and some spices and other odds and ends that may be overlooked if you do not see about getting them now. Make up a list of things that will be needed in the Christmas season and come in and let us fill the order.

HIGHWAY STORES, Inc.

R. M. Baker, Manager

Canal Point, Fla.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Let Us Handle Your FURS

Griffin & Davis

General Merchandise

CANAL POINT, FLORIDA

Duke's Place ---- Quick Lunch

NEW MODERN CLEAN

Meets Every Requirement of Law As to Sanitation—and More Than Meets It

CANAL POINT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CAR SERVICE

LOCKTENDERS' WEEKLY REPORT OF LAKE AND CANAL LEVELS

		LAKE GROUP				COASTAL GROUP				CALOOSA GROUP			
		Coloahatchee	St. Lucie	North New River	Hillboro	St. Lucie	North New River	Hillboro	St. Lucie	Coloahatchee	St. Lucie	North New River	Hillboro
Sunday, Nov. 9	Upper Pool	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.3	19.0	3.0	5.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	3.8	15.4
	Lower Pool	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.3	19.2	19.0	2.5	1.4	7.7	5.5	3.8	15.4
Monday, Nov. 10	Upper Pool	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.2	19.0	4.9	5.5	7.6	7.7	5.5	3.7	15.5
	Lower Pool	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.3	19.2	19.0	2.5	1.4	7.6	7.7	5.5	3.7
Tuesday, Nov. 11	Upper Pool	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.1	19.1	5.1	5.1	7.6	7.7	5.5	3.7	15.5
	Lower Pool	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.3	19.4	19.1	2.9	1.2	7.6	7.7	5.5	3.7
Wed. Nov. 12	Upper Pool	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.3	19.1	5.0	5.0	7.5	7.6	5.4	3.6
	Lower Pool	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.3	19.3	19.1	2.9	1.3	7.5	7.6	5.4	3.6
Thurs. Nov. 13	Upper Pool	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.1	5.0	5.0	7.4	7.5	5.3	3.5	14.6
	Lower Pool	18.7	18.9	18.4	18.3	19.3	19.1	2.9	1.4	7.4	7.5	5.3	3.5
Friday, Nov. 14	Upper Pool	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.1	5.0	5.0	7.4	7.5	5.2	3.4
	Lower Pool	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.3	19.4	19.1	2.9	1.6	7.4	7.5	5.2	3.4
Saturday, Nov. 15	Upper Pool	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.6	19.3	19.1	4.9	5.0	7.3	7.4	5.2	3.4
	Lower Pool	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.2	19.3	19.1	2.6	1.8	7.3	7.4	5.2	3.4

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES

Continued from Page Three

through the Everglades, connecting with the sea.

The Saint Lucie canal, which is the principal unit of the lake control plan, extends from the east side of Lake Okechobee to Saint Lucie river, a distance of 25 miles. The canal will vary from 150 to 250 wide, will have a normal depth of flow of 10 to 12 feet, and greatest depth of cut of 31 feet. The canal was cut through in June 1923. On June 1st, 1924, it was 90 per cent completed and 18,340,000 cubic yards of earth and rock had been removed in its construction.

In addition to the control canal, certain of the drainage canals will be available part of the time for discharging water from the lake. The discharge of water through the canals will be regulated by means of controlling works located at their entrance to the lake and near their lower ends. These works consist of a lock at each point for carrying out the navigation feature and a dam for regulating water levels. Another part of the lake protection plan consists of a levee around the low portions of the lake shore on the south, southeast and southwest. This levee protects the lake shore lands against high water, especially during gales or continued high winds which sometimes occur in the region.

With the exception of three smaller structures first built, locks are 25 feet wide, 150 feet usable length, with normal depth over sills of 3 to 2 to 3 feet. The locks in Saint Lucie canal are 30 feet wide, 150 feet long, with low water depth over sills of 6 feet. The locks in Caloosahatchee canal are of the same dimensions as those of Saint Lucie canal, but with depth over sills of 5 feet. When the drainage canals will be called upon to carry their full capacity of water for local rainfall on the Glades, adjacent to them they will be shut off from Lake Okechobee by means of controlling works at upper ends so that no water will be hardened by water from the lake, and will thus operate, when necessary, to their full capacity for receiving local rainfall.

The Everglades drainage canals proper vary in dimensions from 40 to 50 feet wide at their upper ends, to a depth of 10 to 12 feet, to 80 to 140 feet wide and 12 to 15 feet deep at their lower ends. Sizes of canals vary according to requirements of the area which the canal must serve.

It must be remembered that the drainage system is for removing flood rainfall; that is, the unusual rainfall which must be taken care of, and that canals capable of taking care of the situation during ordinary years only would fail completely when a flood year occurred. Hence larger canals and greater pumps are required than would appear necessary to the casual observer, if judged only during normal or dry times. On the other hand, floods of extreme character occur so infrequently that it would not be economically sound or financially possible for the district to construct such an ample or elaborate system as would prevent overflow under the most extreme conditions which might ever occur. After satisfactory and necessary drainage of a simple nature has been provided, then an expansion or elaboration of the same may be made as circumstances justify.

The conditions existing in the greater portion of the Everglades permit drainage by gravity. There are areas in the southern section, however, which may ultimately require other drainage works than simple gravity canals, but the present plan is to not undertake drainage in such localities until need from the colonization standpoint and demand for additional land justify the same.

Such, in a general way, is the main plan for draining the Everglades. There is another class of drainage works commonly called lateral canals, or farm ditches, making up the secondary system, which is essential for supporting the main canals and for satisfactory drainage. This subject will be referred to in another place.

Land Survey
The Everglades have a great unurveyed territory. In the early days the government surveyors detailed for work in the region adjacent to the Everglades did not attempt to penetrate this area, but reported it as impracticable and impenetrable marsh. In connection with the drainage work, a plan of surveys has been inaugurated, to include the Everglades. The principal base lines and guide meridians have been projected and over a million acres have been

surveyed into townships, ranges and sections.

Soil and Crops

Upon the assumption that the lands of the Everglades would become valuable for agricultural purposes, when drained, rests the entire justification for the undertaking entailing a great expenditure of time, labor and money. Experience thus far has supported the original belief in the agricultural value of these lands. Some of the crops successfully grown on drained land in the Everglades are, for example, sugarcane, pears, lemons, egg plant, onions, cabbage, cucumbers, strawberries, beets, lettuce, celery, and other vegetables; sugarcane, corn, rice, alfalfa, kafir-corn, sorghum, millet, milo maize, peanuts, dasheen, many grasses, and other staple crops. In many instances lands have not been drained for sufficient time to bring fruit trees into general bearing, but in some localities oranges, grapefruit, bananas and avocados have come into bearing indicating satisfactory quantity and quality of fruit. Indications are that certain fruits adapted to this type of soil will become valuable additions to general agricultural crops of the district. Considerable activity in the development of these essential items of food supply.

In the solution of farm problems one of the most beneficial and important steps which has been undertaken is the establishment in 1921 of an agricultural experiment station in the Everglades under the direction of the state authorities. In fact, it being true that successful farming is the final and fundamental purpose of the drainage work, it is apparent that the success of the enterprise depends upon placing farming and cultivation of the land on a sound, profitable basis.

By reason of the great area of the Everglades it is scarcely conceivable that the territory can develop on the basis of vegetables or truck farming alone. Its ultimate development as an agricultural land must be mainly along the lines of staple products. There are indications that the soil and climate are peculiarly favorable to certain staples and development during the past two or three years along the line of sugar-production, cattle raising, peanut and grain growing is especially encouraging. Large areas are already devoted to the above named staples and two sugar mills are in operation. On the other hand, up to the present time truck farming and the growing of winter and spring vegetables for northern markets represent by far the greatest agricultural output. During the past spring it is estimated on reliable information that the income to the Lake Okechobee section alone was at the rate of \$50,000 to \$60,000 per day during three or four weeks of the peak season, while good returns came in both prior and subsequent to the maximum period. Other sections are also important truck producing areas. The area of the Everglades in which farming activities are going on is about one thousand square miles, but in this area farms are still but sparsely scattered and scarcely more than a good beginning has been made in its settlement and cultivation. In many cases very large returns per acre have been realized from winter truck growing, but in mentioning the same it is not intended to convey the idea that there is "easy" money in Everglades truck farming. Emphatically there is not. Every dollar made by Everglades farmers represents hard work, persistent labor, and untiring effort to make good, and every success may be translated in terms of "work" and vice versa.

Development

Five main drainage canals, connecting Lake Okechobee with the water and traverse the Glades. One of these has two branches. Three auxiliary canals are under construction leading from the eastern edge of the Glades to the Atlantic. Two main drainage canals are under construction leading northwest from the lake for providing outlet to lands adjacent to it. Not all of the above canals are fully completed, and are therefore discharging their full capacity. The main canals afford navigation for light draft vessels drawing not exceeding 3 1/2 feet.

To January 1st, 1924, the total length of main canals in the Everglades was 427 miles. The total excavation in providing these canals amounts in round figures to 61,386,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. Fourteen locks with their accompanying dams and controlling works have been constructed, and much other work of less essential though essential nature, has been

completed. The total amount of money expended in the drainage works of every description up to the present time amounts in round figures to \$11,000,000. This sum does not include money expended by sub-drainage districts for secondary works. The amount of money expended on roads, railroads, private developments, mills, farms, etc., all as collateral to drainage, far exceeds that by the district for drainage purposes. During the past three years work has progressed at a most rapid rate, and the schedule of lock and dam construction was greater than ever before.

The three principal railroads serving Florida, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Florida East Coast and the Seaboard Air Line, are extending their lines into the Everglades region. Past roads are being constructed by counties, by road districts and by private individuals. The Drainage District has assisted in the construction of roads by furnishing rock for the same from the drainage canals and by joining canal construction to the drainage district with road construction by the counties in such manner as to be advantageous to both.

Full benefit from the drainage plan will not result and the degree of flood protection anticipated will not be realized until the drainage canals controlling Lake Okechobee shall have been finished, and until secondary systems of lateral canals and ditches shall have been finished, and until secondary systems of lateral canals and ditches shall have been constructed by sub-drainage districts.

Practically all low or level land in counties of heavy rainfall are subject to periodic overflow. In some counties these overflows are looked upon as of great benefit by depositing renewing and enriching material or by storing water for use in the spring of crops during the succeeding growing season, while in still other localities great floods have been a menace to life and property since the earliest times. Conditions in the Everglades are such that this area can never suffer from torrential floods of great damage or of dangerous velocities, but it is to be expected, even after all the canals shall have been completed, that there will be occasional periods of excessive water. In a land such as the Everglades, subject to heavy rainfall, there are already, at times, inconveniences and damage from wet conditions, just as in any other like country on earth. Past experience has been, however, that excessive storms are of infrequent occurrence, and also, the season in which flood rains come is, usually the late fall or winter, when the least activity of year in farming and when the least damage will result from wet conditions.

Prior to the undertaking of the drainage project there were no human inhabitants in the Everglades save a few Indians who roamed the margin of the marsh, or an occasional hunter or trapper making his temporary abode there. Since drainage has been in progress the population of the Everglades Drainage District has risen from an insignificant number to an estimated 25,000, and formerly where no habitation and no improved property existed there may now be found in many localities flourishing farms, thriving communities with schools, churches, stores, hotels, roads, railroads, telephones, telegraph, electric lights, water works, and other essentials of a modern civilization.

Secondary Drainage Works

The foregoing description of canals, levees, drains and other works refers to the main drainage system being constructed by the Everglades Drainage District. The major system provides the main outlet and principal works which affect the great project as a whole. In addition to the main drainage works there are certain other smaller secondary systems, but they are not necessary and essential for complete and satisfactory drainage. These smaller works are left to be provided by the various individual localities to suit their needs and conveniences. The fact that the secondary system will not be provided by the Everglades Drainage District, but will be left to the farmers and land owners to carry out, warrants the laying of emphasis upon this feature.

No one would expect to get service from a sewer, laid in the street, until his building or premises had been piped and connected with the main. Neither can land be properly served by the main drainage system unless it is ditched and connected with such main.

(Continued on page eight)

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EVERYTHING FOR THE SPORTSMAN
Agents for Elito Outboard motor
Come in let us give you a demonstration
If It Swims, It Can Be Caught With Tackle Bought at
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14,000 TREES

Fourteen thousand more citrus trees will be planted on LOXAHATCHEE GROVES during December and January. This further development will have its effect on values of raw land.

PRICES WILL ADVANCE
MORAL—BUY NOW

PALM BEACH LOXAHATCHEE CO.

Room No. 6, Datura Arcade Phone 1344
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Now Is The Time To Build

YOU'LL BE TOO BUSY LATER

With the railroad and all the other developments, houses will be needed this fall and winter.

Any kind of a building can be rented at a good profit.

As good a way as any to make money is to have a building for rent or sale. East Beach can't grow if it hasn't got houses for the new-comers.

Ask the contractor or carpenter to get his prices on lumber and other building material from us.

Okeechobee Lumber Co.,
Canal Point, Fla.

After the Storm.

there should be a good many

BOATS

in need of

REPAIR

Ask the boat owners we did work for this summer and fall about our facilities. They will tell you that both are all right.

Bring your boat over—it will be taken care of promptly.

Looks as if a good many boats will be needed for a long time and owners of boats should prepare to do business right along.

MARINE GOODS

Carried In Stock

We have practically all of the Ford parts and a big supply of Marine parts, which we can deliver to any of the lake section the same day the orders are received.

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Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, Automobile and Marine Goods

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TAKE NOTICE

Farmers and Traders, of my Special Wholesale Prices on Vegetable and Field Seeds

PLACE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE

Per Pound	Per Bushel
Black Beauty	\$3.10
New York Improved Purple	2.80
Early Long Purple	2.80
Pepper Seed	\$2.25
Ruby Giant	2.75
Royal King	2.00
Pimiento	2.10
Cabbage Seed, Danish Growth	\$1.50
Copenhagen Market	1.00
Early Jersey Wakefield	1.00
Charleston Wakefield	1.00
Early Flat Dutch	1.00
All Seasons	1.00
Succession	1.00
Lettsuce Seed	\$1.75
Big Boston	1.85
Iceberg	1.85
Prizehead	1.50
Curled Silesia	1.50
Bermuda Onion Seeds Tenderize Growth	1.00
White Yellow	\$4.50
Red	3.25
Crystal White Wax	5.75

Field Seeds Per Bushel
Alfalfa, fancy \$15.00
Winter Yew 2.00
Hairy Vetch 9.00
Dwarf Essex Rape 4.25
If you need other seeds send me your want list. Can save you money. All Prices F. O. B. shipping point. Terms: cash with order.

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BAD EYESIGHT
Many disastrous accidents might have been avoided if proper care and attention had been given the eyes. Let us provide your glasses and you will avoid much trouble.
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LAKE WORTH

We guarantee to save you from 10 to 20 per cent on all Furniture and House Furnishings.

We carry a full line of everything.

Have Odd "Privilege"

The Gentlemen-at-Arms is the principal military corps of the royal household and the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. One of the curious privileges claimed by the Gentlemen-at-Arms is that of carrying up the second course of the sovereign's dinner.

DISTINCTION

Distinction is achieved not by being merely different, but by being better, finer. The traveler may look forward with pleasure to his stay at the

HOTEL PERSHING
MIAMI, FLA

Farm Talk

Howard Sharp

A thing that a great many persons seem incapable of understanding is the bad effect of water standing on land after a flood. It does not touch the point for anyone on the outside to tell us that overflows cannot wholly be provided against by a system of drainage that the country can afford to pay for—all of us know that, and the smart ones who tell it to us again and again merely prove that they have read more than they have thought.

A mile back from the lake and out of the custard apple ridge there are two conditions that are different from the conditions close to the lake and in the custard apple belt. One of these is that immunity from frost or liability to frost. The other is the quality of the soil. There is less danger of most clover, the lake than away from it, and the soil back of the custard apple ridge is not yet the same as the custard apple soil.

The ridge is the best possible location for avocados, for two reasons—the trees and fruit have more protection from the south and east shores of Lake Okechobee. Another thing: On the ridge the trees have a water table that is more nearly right for them than it is likely to be found in the lower elevation of the middle Glades. Avocados will not stand as much variation in water tables as citrus fruit will. For the soil back of the custard apple ridge there is no crop equal to sugar cane. Potatoes and other root crops do well there, and the soil makes good corn and grasses, but as a year-in and year-out crop, sugar cane is the best. It is well to remember that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of muck land and it cannot all be given over to vegetables. Potatoes, corn and grasses grown in the Everglades, in competition with these staple products of all the temperate zones. The area in the United States, in which sugar cane can be grown is small.

In determining the level at which provision should be made for holding the water table in the middle Glades, it is well to keep in mind the water table that is proper for sugar cane, the crop that is certain to take up most of the land in that region. Sugar cane is not injured by water coming over the surface of the land; it is growing in it if it is kept moving. On the basis of this, it has been concluded that the general drainage system should be planned so as to get the maximum rainfall off of the land within a length of

time that sugar cane can stand in water without injury. This line of reasoning probably was not followed by Colonel Wright when he designed the Everglades district system nor by the Randolph commission, for there is no evidence that Colonel Wright or Mr. Randolph and his associates knew much about sugar cane. What length of time sugar cane can stand with water at the level of the land has been ascertained in the plantations at Canal Point.

Dews are heavy in the Everglades, and dew furnish moisture. Most of the Lima beans grown in the United States are grown in Ventura county, California. The rainfall in Ventura county is small, but the fogs that come down from the Santa Barbara point and drop their moisture on the Ventura county bean fields supplements the rainfall and make the crop. Here in the Everglades the bean pickers have to wait each morning until the dew is off before they go to work.

The chief drainage engineer and the state drainage board do not understand these things. They sit in their offices in Tallahassee and figure things out on paper, and, cruel but true, they seem to be offended if anyone tries to help them along by giving them information about matters which though they seem small really are important. I am an advocate of low lake level by low I mean that 15 feet is better than 15), and I point to this matter of dews as one of the evidences that it is not necessary to hold the lake at a high elevation in order to get moisture for the muck lands.

Some brass tacks facts about farming in the Everglades is given by R. C. Fritchie, who farms the Osteen place three miles north of Canal Point. He was in town Monday night to get a crate of Kilgore "Bredright" seed potatoes and at the Highway Store he was asked about how his patch of okra turned out this summer. The okra patch approximated an acre of ground. Picking started in June and continued through the summer and okra is still being picked. He picked three times a week, the pickings yielding from one crop to 20 hampers. No count was kept of the total number of hampers but he figures that he sold about \$500 worth. Sales were made at stores in Canal Point and West Palm Beach. The over-crow and the demoralization of transportation made it difficult to get the hampers delivered promptly and of good order and increased the cost of delivery. But there was the \$500, any-

MOORE HAVEN

MOORE HAVEN, Nov. 22.—The marshes were full of duck hunters Thursday morning, that being the first day of the open season. Several parties from out of town were here Wednesday afternoon to be on hand bright and early the first day and most of the main population of the town joined them—at least as many as could get guns with which to shoot the ducks. Almost everybody brought in ducks and the principal meat item on Moore Haven menus now is duck.

A. J. Smith started work last week on the road from the city limits to Lakeport and hopes to have it completed in a short time. He will then put the grader on the road to LaBelle and the Moore Haven streets. O. C. Benbow is working the Boar Hammock road.

Assistant State Engineer Fred Flanders made a trip last week which took him to Duck Island, Sebring, Avon Park, Okechobee and the Indian Prairie canal.

Dr. W. H. Smoke took W. C. Hayes to the asylum for the insane at Chattahoochee this week. Mrs. M. F. George left this week to join her husband at Sarasota. Charles Forbes of South Day and Ivy Waldron of Bare Beach were in town Saturday on business. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Creach and children, who had visited at the home of W. B. Young for several days, have returned to Belle Glade. A. P. Sams and family have moved into the M. F. George home. Mrs. Richards made a trip around the fish camps Saturday.

R. B. Childs, editor of the Glades County Democrat, went to Haines City this week and met the party of governors who were expected to visit the Everglades but who were switched off to the east coast further up the state.

STONE BUYS EQUIPMENT

FOR MOORE HAVEN LAND
MOORE HAVEN, Nov. 24.—N. F. Stone has purchased a Bay City 33 foot span walking dredge to be equipped with 40 foot beam, 35 horse-power Charter engine and complete equipment including wide walking feet.

Mr. Stone plans to put in his own drainage and irrigation system on the property which he recently purchased from C. M. Bush. This property consists of over 20,000 acres of the richest land in the United States.

A large tract of 8,000 acres will be laid out in banana plantations. As bananas require plenty of water the irrigation part of the project is of the utmost importance. In fact more so than drainage. An adequate pumping system will be installed, also permanent dikes.

Siamese Use No Pockets
Siamese clothes have no pockets and watches attached to chains seldom are carried there.

OKEECHOBEE

OKEECHOBEE, Nov. 21.—O. B. Bowen of Avera, Miss., has bought an interest in the Peoples Bank of Okeechobee and has been elected director and cashier. As cashier he succeeds F. E. Henderson. D. R. McNeil was also elected a director. The connection of A. F. Anthony of Jacksonville with the bank remains as before. The Peoples Bank of Okeechobee has a capital of \$25,000, deposits of \$121,245 and total resources of \$212,776 according to the statement of October 9.

First shipment of oranges (Parson Browns) from the Okeechobee Citrus Growers' Association packing house was made today. J. B. Prevatt, manager, estimates that the number of boxes to be shipped from here this season will reach 50,000. Grapefruit will start to move within a week.

Repair of Parrot avenue will be made within a week by the county commissioners. The matter will not interfere with traffic on Connors Highway. The city council seemed favorably disposed toward the suggestion, from the Exchange Club, submitted by J. L. Wingate, that a tourist camp be established.

J. H. Sumner, a resident of Uptegrove Beach, died there Saturday after a short illness. The funeral service was conducted at Evergreen cemetery by Rev. E. M. C. Dunklin. Mrs. Sumner died three years ago. Eight children are left orphans.

Old-Time Cough Remedy—Fine Tar and Honey—Still Best

According to specialists there is really nothing better or quicker-acting for coughs, colds, bronchitis, spasmodic croup, and throat irritation than good old pine tar and honey. No matter whether the cough is dry and tight, or loose with much mucus, the pine tar quickly aids in the removal of the phlegm and congestion, which are the direct cause of the coughing, also relieves the inflamed membrane, while both soothe irritation and gives a

The original compound, which has been used for many years, is Dr. Bell's Pine Tar and Honey. It is a simple, but still remains the best, as it is made from the best pine tar, honey, and the best doctors have found to aid in giving quick relief to young and old alike. If you want the best, be sure you get the original Dr. Bell's Pine Tar and Honey and no other. Only 50c. at any good drug store.

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Carries A Full Line of the Best Grades of

CYPRESS LUMBER

See what we've got and learn the prices before you buy Lumber elsewhere

Beans, Peas, Onions, Cabbage

and all Fall Truck Crop Seeds now ready

Mail your order today

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CALL ON US

FOR FALL REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED

We carry a full line of insecticides, feeds, and fertilizers.

Will contract best quality seed potatoes for fall delivery.

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West Palm Beach

HARDWARE AND PAINT

When in West Palm Beach visit our store, and let's get acquainted.

We carry a complete line of everything in Hardware and Paint. All standard brands.

EAST COAST HDWE & SUPPLY CO.

THE STORE OF SERVICE PHONE 7

FOR REPLANTING Try Our Line Of Seeds

"When your land is dry enough to plant, we will be ready to furnish you everything you need in seeds. We can now supply Fordhook Bush Lima, Refugee and Valentine beans, also English Peas. We carry a full line of Fertilizers, Insecticides and Tools."

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Indian River Nurseries
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West Palm Beach, Florida

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY
(Flagler System)

CONDENSED SCHEDULE
Effective Nov. 17, 1924.

For further information see the
Ticket Agent

Departure from West Palm Beach

Southbound
No. 85 Coaches-Sleepers1:25 AM
No. 37 Coaches-Sleepers9:40 AM
No. 33 All Pullman6:45 PM
No. 29 Chair and Parlor9:30 PM
Northbound
No. 86 Coaches-Sleepers3:25 AM
No. 39 Coaches and Parlor7:40 AM
No. 36 All Pullman9:26 AM
No. 38 Coaches-Sleepers7:20 PM

J. D. RAHNER,
General Passenger Agent.

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MERCANTILE CO.

South Bay

for prices of Lumber
and Household Hard-
ware. If we haven't
what you want give us
a chance to order it for
you.

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Furniture Co.
West Palm Beach
Carries a
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...of...
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People from the Everglades are
invited to call and see our stock
and let us quote prices, which are
always low.

South Shore
of
Lake Okeechobee

The coming Avocado center
of the U. S. A. Only a small
acreage left of the Avocado
land. If interested in any
land on the South Shore of
Lake Okeechobee see or write

FRANK S. LEE
South Bay, Fla.
PALM BEACH COUNTY

CANAL SHOULD BE CUT TO GRADE

Continued from first page

claimed progressively, as is now planned by your board; that the work can proceed as to reclaim the lands only as fast as there is need for those areas as homesteads and food producers. We regard Lake Okeechobee as the key to the solution of the whole problem. When that great reservoir is brought under control and the territory to the south is freed from the overflow of the lake, then the emancipated region can be relieved by adequate main drainage outlets and subsidiary canals whose capacities may be adjusted to meet the needs of the territory which they serve.

From the same authority, pages 56-58:

Control of Lake Okeechobee. At the conference between your honorable body and our chairman, on September 2, you requested that we consider the effect of the proposed lowering of the lake upon the problem of draining the lands in the Kissimmee valley and give expression to our views relating thereto.

In our judgment the major element in the reclamation of the lands south of Lake Okeechobee is the prevention of their overflow by the flood waters sent down from the Kissimmee watershed. Also, in our judgment, the successful reclamation of a large portion of the lands in the Kissimmee valley is dependent upon the lowering of the lake, so as to complete the present project. We believe that the logical way to control the lake is by the excavation of a canal of suitable size to the nearest ocean outlet, and such canal should be excavated along a course where local drainage problems are at a minimum.

We have been furnished with a copy of House Document No. 137, Sixty-third Congress, first session (1913) the same being a report on the improvement of the Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee rivers for navigation. A 3-foot navigation is recommended for the Kissimmee river, to be obtained at a cost of \$37,000 and an annual charge of \$6,000 for maintenance. On page 20 occurs the following:

If the state's drainage operations are successful and the level of the lake (Okeechobee) is lowered as contemplated, the state should be required to construct at its own expense a lock and dam at the mouth of the Kissimmee river and to dredge at its own expense a channel from this lock to the 6-foot curve in the lake. The height of the spillway of the dam should be placed at about elevation 22. At high-water stages the water would flow around the ends of the lock and dam, and this would have no great effect upon navigation, as the function of the dam is merely to hold up the surface of the water in the lower river to the same elevation as now exists during low-water stages in the lake.

Should Congress adopt this recommendation, the Kissimmee valley would be barred from realizing any benefit from the lowering of Lake Okeechobee, and the control of the state of Florida of maintaining the paltry navigation that would be possible in such a channel would not merely consist of the cost of the lock and dam and the channel improvements mentioned in the report of the engineer officers, but it would be equivalent to the value of more than 1,000,000 acres of the richest lands within Florida borders, because they would be thus condemned to remain swamp lands, producing little except reptiles and miasma, whereas they should, under reclamation, have a selling value of at least \$100,000,000. A 3-foot waterway for navigation is certainly not worth this price.

These principles were adopted by Col. James M. Kraemer, chief engineer of the Diston Drainage Company, and the writer, who was the local engineer in charge of all construction of canals, in June, 1885, when, associated with Hamilton Diston, he established the "St. Cloud Sugar Plantation" on lands drained by the Diston Drainage Company; seven miles from Kissimmee City; the phenomenal success of which, agriculturally and financially, is a matter of history.

The subsequent lamentable failure of this enterprise, when reorganized as the "Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company" (which the writer declined to enter) and which was placed in charge of "experts" who immediately proceeded to build "restraining dams" and control works in the main canals to "irrigate" the fields, and by this means destroyed one of the most profitable drainage and agricultural enterprises in Florida, is also well known. I quote from a pamphlet written by myself in 1919 "Drainage vs. Drying," pages 4 and 5:

The water surface of the state, or district, main or lateral, canals should at all times (excepting in cases of excessive rainfall) be sufficiently below the surface of the soil to afford drainage—circulation of water and air—throughout the territory, three to six feet below the surface of the soil, altitude above tide-water considered. In other words, the main state canals and laterals should have a depth of not less than ten feet below the general

surface of the soil, with a gradual slope on the bottom similar to the surface slope of the land, and of sufficient width to remove the surface water promptly and afford adequate drainage of the soil waters, and should be free at all times of all dams, locks and other obstructions to free drainage.

There are numerous tracts of imperfectly drained mud soils in Florida, some of large size, on which immense sums have been spent, that are, on account of dams, spillways and lack of sufficient laterals and field ditches to drain the fields, unproductive and disappointing, which, if the canals were deepened, all obstructions to drainage removed, and proper field ditches, with free exit to the soil waters and consequent removal of acids, and circulation of air, would at once, become exceedingly productive.

The St. Cloud plantation, formerly one of the most productive areas in this or any other state, by the building of restraining dams and obstructing the flow of water is now an abandoned territory. The former canal is a series of shallow ponds, choked with flags and weeds, of no practical value except for a rather poor pasture, as good grass will not grow on imperfectly drained lands.

As the late Governor, Napoleon B. Broward, one of the most practical men, with the most common sense, the writer has ever known in contact with, said on numerous occasions, "The proper way to drain a swamp (not subject to tidal overflow) is to cut a ditch sufficiently wide and deep to tide water, and let the water run out."

In the opinion of the writer, the most economical method, both in time, money and practicability for preventing disasters similar to the recent overflow, and preventing the loss of crops, is to cut a ditch sufficiently wide and deep, as possible into the various outlets to tide water. These are the outlets from Jupiter to Snapper creek. These canals should be cut to a uniform grade without "peaks or shoals," to be cut at a depth of the soil at least eight feet, with uniform slope on the bottom to eight feet at tide level; and to follow the line of the Randolph part of "Progressive Drainage," and not to attempt to drain some 5,000,000 acres of marsh land, with an average surface slope of but three inches per mile, without outlets to the various canals cut in the interior of the Everglades. They should attempt to make a tank of Lake Okeechobee to receive and hold the rainfall of the Kissimmee and streams flowing into the north side of the lake; a territory of some 3,200 square miles, with an apex of some sixty feet above sea level.

Outlets of sufficient size and depth to provide drainage, and also navigation, can be built for a fraction of the cost of the dikes, levees, and other obstructions to drainage and navigation; to say nothing of the cost of maintenance of the levees, locks, and the tremendous loss of crops, labor and capital invested by land owners caused by the cuts to control the rainfall from the Apopka divide in township 24, north, to Cape Sable—some 216 miles with an average width of 60 miles; some 13,000 square miles, or 8,500,000 acres. This territory has an average annual rainfall of 56 inches, well distributed throughout the year; one-half of which is cared for by evaporation, and some 25 per cent by absorption into the soil, and the remainder is saturated by lack of drainage.

The "run-off" of the water shed, when properly drained, will not exceed 25 per cent of the rainfall, which can be readily cared for by a proper system of canals free of all obstructions to tide waters, which will prevent disastrous overflow and quickly remove any surplus rainfall without permanent damage to growing crops. Temporary "freshets" do little or no damage to crops.

A proper system of drainage canals, wide and deep, cut direct into tide water, will in the future drain and fit

New Way to Stop Night Coughing

Those who have suffered the tortures of sleeplessness due to continual coughing at night, and who as a result often feel utterly worn out and useless during the day, need no longer permit their systems to be weakened and their vitality impaired by this distressing ailment. For through a very simple treatment the trouble can be stopped almost at once, and people often get their full night's rest undisturbed after the very first trial.

Here is the method: Simply get a bottle of the prescription known as Dr. King's New Discovery, and follow the directions. Then, to-night, before retiring take one teaspoonful of your throat, for 15 or 20 seconds before swallowing it. This prescription has a double action. It soothes the inflamed and swollen throat, and it kills the bacteria which cause the cough. It also soothes the inflamed and swollen lungs, and it kills the bacteria which cause the cough. It also soothes the inflamed and swollen lungs, and it kills the bacteria which cause the cough.

Dr. King's New Discovery is a remarkable remedy for coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, bronchitis, laryngitis and bronchial asthma. At all good druggists. Ask for

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
FOR COUGHS

for agriculture millions of acres of the most productive soils of the state; not only in the Everglades but in every county of the state where millions of acres of similar lands require only intelligent drainage to prepare them for successful and profitable agriculture. It is the opinion of the writer, after many years of practical experience in drainage and the cultivation of swamp and overflowed lands in Florida, and particularly in Louisiana (where the art of drainage is better understood and practised than in any other state in the Union), that the lake can be controlled and the Everglades and Kissimmee valley properly drained by a system of canals without obstructions, at far less cost than the effort to control by levees, dams and spillways.

Yours truly,
R. E. ROSE.

BELLE GLADE

BELLE GLADE, Nov. 23.—Last Sunday evening W. C. Allen, well known here, having been connected with the Tom Ryan drainage during its operations in this vicinity, returned to Belle Glade, and because of his alleged interference in the domestic relations of W. A. Taylor, received some rather rough handling from some of the younger men. During the excitement Mrs. Taylor smuggled her suitcase on to his boat and a little later the two slipped away for parts unknown.

On last Thursday, one of the men connected with the dredge which is repairing the dike, was brought in with a badly mangled arm. There happened to be two physicians at the hotel, but having none of their instruments with them, nothing could be done but to rush him to West Palm Beach for treatment. Dicks are dividing interest here with the flood. Since the open season began hunting and fishing have been so popular to be two physicians at the hotel. Shooting has been better in the cornfields than on the lake, so far.

There seem to be quite a few boats left after all. We noticed a boat on route to Deerfield last week, besides a good many going out on trucks. The first of the winter is right on. Miss Mildred Miller spent the weekend at her home at Fort Lauderdale and will again go down for Thanksgiving.

GLADES WEATHER

Canal Point
Temperature, sunshine and rainfall record at Canal Point, Florida, for week ending November 23, 1924.

Date	High	Low	Rain
17	73	60	0.00
18	70	58	0.00
19	73	58	0.00
20	75	59	0.00
21	70	62	0.00
22	75	60	0.00
23	68	50	0.00
Average	73	58	0.00

Rain since January 1, 1924, 60.09 inches.

Gauge above the locks 19.2 feet; gauge below the locks 8.9. Gauges read at 9 a. m., Nov. 23, 1924.

C. P. SHEPHERD.
Everglades Experiment Station
Weather report for week ending November 22, 1924.

Date	Temperature	Rain	Evaporation
16	79	65	0.00
17	77	60	0.02
18	79	65	0.00
19	69	56	0.00
20	72	57	0.00
21	76	61	0.16
22	77	61	0.00

GEO. E. TEDDER, Recorder.

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES

Continued from Page Six

A Few Comments and Cautions. The most important thing for the farmer to do in preparing for his first crop in the Everglades is to look to ditching the land. No farmer should subject himself to the risk, even for one year, of losing his crop, his labor, and his money by failing to provide this, which is absolutely essential to his protection and success. Prospective purchasers and farmers should acquaint themselves with conditions regarding drainage, and not gamble with nature's agencies against needless odds. Nothing could be more unwise than the planting of crops on Everglades land until it has been thoroughly ditched, protected and connected with the main canal.

Too high expectation should not be placed for a money crop the first year. Ordinarily three or four years are required in the Glades, precisely as elsewhere under similar conditions, for getting the land in shape physically, chemically and biologically for maximum crop production. These desirable conditions can be hastened and facilitated by deep plowing, aeration, and the planting of initial crops suitable for improving and taming the new land.

The subject of land reclamation by drainage involving divers problems of rainfall, runoff, absorption, percolation, storage, evaporation, transpiration, and other hydrological phenomena, especially when applied to areas comprising thousands of square miles having varying drainage characteristics requiring different treatments, is a highly technical and specialized branch of civil engineering with which the layman is neither interested nor familiar. The subject, therefore, of the technical aspects has not been discussed for the above reasons, and further because the intelligent presentation of the subject in that form would require a volume in itself which would not be appropriate in an article of this kind.

The Everglades must be seen and studied to be understood. The soil is different from land commonly met with. Opinions of persons who have never seen the Everglades should not be accepted until verified. Investigations of conditions there should be made just as one would investigate a business which he proposes to purchase or an undertaking on which he plans to embark.

There are successes in the Everglades and there are failures. Every line of endeavor and every walk of life has both of the above. The latter settler coming to this territory should make provision for two years, and preferably three, without having to depend too largely upon full reclamation from the soil during this breaking-in period. Very much better success will result if provision is made by which to get past this unprofitable term. After this, it is the judgment of those in authority that the farmer can expect as satisfactory returns from his efforts in the Everglades as anywhere else on earth.

HENDRY COUNTY VOTES BIG ROAD BOND ISSUE

BELLE, Nov. 21.—Hendry county yesterday passed by a vote of four to one a bond issue of \$400,000. From the issue will be used in the construction of hard roads. An issue of \$100,000 for a court house in Belle carried 2 to 1.

The bulk of the road money will be devoted to a cross state highway, running from Palm Beach to Fort Myers. Great development is anticipated by county officials as a result of the issue.

"GROWING AVOCADOS AS USUAL AT SOUTH SHORE FARMS." ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE OKEECHOBEE.



EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD AVOCADO GROVE, LULU VARIETY.

Photo taken November 4th, 1924.

SOUTH SHORE FARMS CO.,

MITTA, FLA.

SEBRING, FLA.